The elytral surface is very finely rugulose, with punctures distinct and less than moderate in size, plainly serial; in each series the punctures are separated by a space equal to a little more than their own diameters; the intervals are narrow, with a single row of irregularly placed punctures; at the periphery the punctures are more irregular.

In size the specimens are as large as any collected in southern California. The females have the pronotal sides less arcuate, as a result the pronotal width is less.

Measurements.—♂, length, 22.0 to 33.5 mm.; width, 7.75 to 9.5 mm. ♀, length, 24.5 to 29.0 mm.; width, 10.0 to 13.0 mm.

Fifteen examples collected in Tehama County, California, April 27th, 1913.

Eleodes gigantea, var. **meridionalis** new var.

The form of *gigantea* occurring in southern and Lower California, and from as far north as the Santa Cruz Mountains, should be considered a geographical race, to which I give the name *meridionalis*. The chief distinguishing characters may be stated as follows:

Pronotal disk rather sparsely and feebly punctulate, sides more strongly arcuate in the female; elytral surface finely, irregularly and evenly punctate, rarely with closely placed series of punctures.

Types: ♂ and ♀ in the author's collection.

Type locality: San Diego, California.

Habitat: California (Kern and Santa Cruz Counties southward to northern Lower California).

A New Agrias from Guatemala (Nymphalidae, Lep.).

By W. Schaus, Washington, D. C.

In the supplement to the Rhopalocera of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* reference is made on page 696, under *Agrias acdon*, to a letter from Senor Don Juan Rodriguez, who states that he has a male of this species captured in Vera Paz, Guatemala.

After the death of Don Juan, his sons kindly gave me this specimen in remembrance of their father, and on examination I find it is a female belonging to a new species which I take pleasure in naming after my late friend.

Agrias rodriguezi, new species.

Body fuscous. Fore wings: apex broadly, outer and inner margins narrowly black; a large crimson space at base, reaching nearly the middle of wing on costa, its outer edge oblique to vein 2 postmedially, then angled and inbent, followed by a broad blue shade from subcostal vein to submedian. Hind wings black with a large deep blue space, not extending above vein 6, leaving costal, inner margin and base broadly black, the outer margin narrowly so. Underneath the coloration is similar to the female of *Agrias acdon* given in the *Biologia* on Pl. 31, fig. 6. Female: expanse 83 mm.

Hab.: Vera Paz, Guatemala.

Type: A female in the Schaus Collection in the United States National Museum.

Vaporous discharge by Anisomorpha buprestoides. (Orthoptera: Phasmidae).

A review of information on the secretions of this phasmid and their ejection was published by Samuel H. Scudder in 1876 (Psyche, Vol. I, pp. 137-9). C. J. Maynard gives (Contr. to Science, Vol. I, 1889, pp. 31-35) a full account of the thoracic glands and their discharge. An interesting note on the subject will be found also under the name of H. M. Russell (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. XIV, No. 3, July-Sept., 1912, p. 117). Observations on the nature and source of the discharge by the insects vary; it is a milky fluid or a very fine mist; it is discharged from definite pores on the sides of the thorax or from some part of the abdomen. An observation differing somewhat from the previous accounts should be put on record, and the diversity of opinions should induce someone to make a thorough study of the matter and publish a full account. The observation to which I refer was made by Mr. C. H. M. Barrett, taxidermist of the United States Biological Survey, while on a collecting trip in Florida. At Miakka Lake, Manatee County, during a thunderstorm, June 19, 1918, Mr. Barrett found a number of pairs of *Anisomorpha buprestoides*, in copula, in the interstices of a pile of boards in a deserted cabin. When suddenly uncovered or otherwise disturbed, the insects discharged from the end of the abdomen vapor in the form of small puffs appearing two inches from the abdominal apex. The discharge in each case was immediately preceded by a crackling sound similar to that made by a small electric spark. Mr. Barrett's observation that *Anismorpha buprestoides* discharges a vapor from end of abdomen and that the discharge is preceded by a peculiar crepitation, differs, so far as I am aware, from any previously recorded.—W. L. McAtee, Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.